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was forty and was not published during his life, and the monadology appeared two years before his death. Only the monadology has never before been translated.

*Outlines of Metaphysics*, by JOHN S. MACKENZIE. Macmillan and Co., London, 1902. pp. 172. Price, \$1.10.

This small book, dedicated to Edward Caird, deals well with a great subject. The genesis of experience and the criticism of ideal constructions of various kinds constitute the leading themes, under which the special topics are—the general nature of experience; method and theories of metaphysics; sensation, perception, thought; ethical, æsthetic, religious, and speculative constructions.

*Boethius's Consolation of Philosophy*. Translated by W. V. Cooper. (The Temple Classics.) J. M. Dent and Co., London, 1902. pp. 175.

This tasteful little book is the first attempt at a twentieth century version of this work, the first translation of which was made by Alfred the Great.

*Die Wirkungen des heiligen Geistes, nach der populären Anschauung der apostolischen Zeit und der Lehre des Apostels Paulus*, von HERMANN GUNKEL. Göttingen, 1899. pp. 109.

This monograph is an admirable work with characteristic German thoroughness and written with abundant references to the available literature upon the subject.

*The Problem of Consciousness in its Biological Aspects*, by CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT. Reprinted from *Science*, July 4, 1902, Vol. 16, pp. 1-12.

The strict neurologists will, of course, refuse to follow the author in his chief lines of argument. Perhaps they will more strenuously object to the view that conscious actions are primary, and reflex and instinctive actions secondary. The germs of consciousness may very likely run down to the very lowest living organisms, but to prove that it is so commanding a factor in evolution, as the author assumes, is at present entirely impossible. In our humble opinion, our leading biologists like Whitman, Minot, and especially Brooks, who are becoming interested not only in psychological but in the epistemological theories, would render a better service for science by contributing to the comprehensive study of not only functions but the habits and life histories of animals which this author so well desires. If those to whom we look for the study of life are to divert themselves to formulating "dollish ideas" concerning the nature of consciousness—the most slippery and indefinite of all metaphysical conceptions—we are certainly in a bad way. If those who have spent their lives in tracing forms of microscopic tissues desire or need in fulfilment of some great law of human nature to enter a larger and more humanistic or psychic field, let them guide us psychologists in the study of the instincts of animals. If the current rage in certain philosophical quarters for analyzing ultimate reality—a passion now happily in a rapid stage of decline in the departments where it sprung—is to infect biologists, it will have another grievous sin to answer for.

*Von der Nervenzelle und der Zelle im Allgemeinen*, von PAUL KRONTHAL. G. Fischer, Jena, 1902. pp. 274.

The first part treats the biology of the nerve cell with chapters on staining and fixation and contains nine full page plates with description, on which the author bases his own interesting conclusions. The most important of these are that the leucocytes are the source from which the nucleus derives its chromatic substances; that the larger